#### Amneements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 8:10 Way Down East.

AMERICAN THEATRE 8:15 The Beggar Student.

BIJOU-8:15 Sister Mary.

BROADWAY THEATRE 8 Ben-Hur.

CASINO 8:15 The Singing Girl.

CASINO 8:15 The Singing Girl.

CAITERION THEATRE 8 The Maneuvers of Jane.

BEDEN MUSIE 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. Waxworks, Grant

Concert and Cimenatograph.

CONCERT THEATRE 8:20 The Tyranny of Tears.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 8 Becky Sharp.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE 8. The Dairy Farm.

GARDEN THEATRE 8:20 A Parisian Romance.

GARRICK THEATRE 8. Shore Acres.

GRAND OFERA HOUSE 8. Shore Acres.

REST. Hothers in OPERA HOUSE S Shore Acres.
RSTEIN'S VICTORIA 8:20 Rogers Brothers 1

Wall Street, RLEM OPERA HOUSE S:15—The Great Ruby, RALD SQUARE THEATRE S:15—A Greek Slave ING PLACE THEATRE—S—Goldfische (Railroad ING PLACE THEATRE—S—Goldfische (Railroad

Love).

KEITH'S-Continuous Performance.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-8:20-The Elder Miss M. BIAL'S 8:15 Vaudeville.
THEATRE 8:20 Miss Hobbs.
SQUARE THEATRE 8:20 Wheels Within

OPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Le Nozze di MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2 8 Carmen. NEW-YORK THEATRE 8:15 Vaudeville. WALLACK'S S:15 The Ameer.

#### Ander to Adnertisements

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# New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1809.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FOREIGN .- A message from General Methuen at Modder River showed that the British Gen-eral's lines of communication are still intact; General White sends word that Ladysmith is General White sends word that Ladyshith well supplied with arms and ammunition, and can hold out longer than has been estimated; General Lord Roberts bade farewell to the Prince of Wales; an accident to General Kitchener's train delayed for a short time his arrival in Cairo. — General Wood, on assuming the office of Governor General of Cuba. suming the office of Governor General of Cubar received and accepted the resignations of the members of General Brooke's Advisory Cabinet.

The battleship Texas sailed for Norfolk from Havana with the bodies ow the victims of the Maine.

The body of General Lawton will be deposited in a vault in Paco Cemetery.

Mania, to-day.

Lieutenant Colonel David Mania, to-day. Manila, to-day. — Lieutenant Colonel David
G. Huntington, U. S. A., died at Rome, Italy,
— The steamer Oceanic, which was thought
to be overdue, arrived at Liverpool, having been
prevented by fog from calling at Queenstown.

— The seat of Paul Déroulède, in the French
Chamber of Deputies, was declared vacant, because of his sentence to two years' imprison-

DOMESTIC.—The Interstate Commerce Commission gave a hearing on the question of freight rates and classifications; it also granted an extension of seven months in the time allowed railroads to equip freight cars with safety appliances. — Controller Dawes appointed a temporary receiver for the Globe National Bank of Boston. — James Duane Taylor, secretary and treasurer of the Wagner Palace Car Company, committed suicide in the Grafton Hotel, Washington. — The Board of Regents in session at Albany considered the proposed unification system for schools. — Dr. Edward E. Williams, senior partner in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia, died in California from heart trouble. — Statements made in Washington by members of the National Republican Convention of 1896, showed how the "gold plank" of the platform then adopted was drawn. DOMESTIC .- The Interstate Commerce Com-

### SOME STREET DANGERS.

The new electric car lines and the popular automobile are undoubtedly great conveniences. They have come to stay, and we want them to stay, but their presence in our streets calls for new vigilance both public and private. They undoubtedly increase the dangers of the streets, and the traffic of which they make a part should be more carefully regulated. And it is not merely the power cars and vehicles which should be regulated, but the carriages and wagons sharing the streets with them. It is not entirely the fault of the managers of the more rapid vehicles that their introduction brings new risks. Doubt less some motormen and automobile drivers are careless, but it is the nature of their machines to go fast. In the case of the cars especially they do not fulfil their function and accommodate the public unless they do. Their high speed is a necossity, and general traffic must in a measure ac commodate itself to them. This the drivers of wagons are slow to do. The pedestrian who was able to devote a large share of his attention to heer wagons and conchmen now has to watch so that he is likely to throw himself into danger from drays and carriages in escaping the other menace. This is evidently the origin of many accidents in the last few months caused not by

electric cars directly but by horse vehicles. The streets are becoming so congested with traffic which must move rapidly that not only must greater care be required from all, but wherever possible special refuges for pedestrians who are obliged to breast this stream should be provided. The Paris system of refuge islands is a good one. Our streets are frequently too narrow at danger points to permit the withdrawal of small raised and pillared spaces from the driveway area. But in many others there is plenty of room. At Thirty-fourth-st, and Sixthave., for instance, the crossing car lines and large wagon traffic put the pedestrian in peculiar danger. Yet there is space enough there for several conveniently placed islands, where a man or woman may stop to get bearings and see that the way across tracks is clear without running the risk of being knocked down. Fifth-ave. and Twenty-third-st. is also an exceedingly troublesome point. It requires the crossing of two crowded streets to get up or down Broadway, and the greater part of the stream of foot passengers takes a diagonal course, so that the traffic there is moving in six different directions. If the space now occupied by some of the Dewey Arch approaches was set apart for pedestrians and barred to vehicles the embarrassment and danger to timid persons of this crossing might be reduced. Such islands would occupy no more room than do the staff columns about which the traffic surges without serious interruption.

and there is room enough for them, but they would not meet the chief danger. That is of persons getting off or on one car stepping before another on the parallel line. Motormen frequently have to shout to persons not quick of the narrow space between tracks, and serious and sea. accidents are avoided daily only by the greatest vigilance on the part of the railroad employes. The companies themselves might do something to

for cable in Third-ave. Employes privately complain that they consider it dangerous not to have watchmen at all three places. Their duties are enough without having to guess if they have the right of way. The new power cars are little less formidable than a railroad train. A railroad grade crossing without a signal would never be permitted, but our street railway managers, who have not even the advantage of a track clear from other traffic, seem to think that a motorman with an eye out for passengers, for wagons and for many other things can be trusted to decide rightly whether his or another car shall get over a crossing first.

#### FOR ROCHESTER CONSUMPTION.

So far as we are aware our esteemed contemporary "The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle" never claimed omniscience, but still we should suppose it would be vexed to discover that it had recently disclosed a ludierous lack of acquaintance with the facts in a case of considerable importance. In an article on the school unification scheme of the Governor's commission, of which as a whole we are glad to observe that it has as poor an opinion as anybody could desire, "The Democrat and Chronicle" starts with the wild assumption that the Regents of the University, chiefly by means of a literary bureau with The Tribune and "The Brooklyn Eagle" at the head of it, have finally prevailed upon a docile commission to report a lan for converting the Regents into "a second "State government at the expense of the Legis-"lature and the taxpayers of the State."

Now, The Tribune is willing to be subjected in a reasonable degree to the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, but in the justly indignant words of the lamented A. Ward this is "really 2 mutch." Having conscientiously laid ourselves open to the reproach of tiresome iteration by declaring at frequent intervals during the last year that it would be abominable to make the administration of the public schools a political tool, and having lost no time in declaring that the report of the Governor's commission with lamentable foolishness proposed to do that very thing, we now run up against the announcement of a usually intelligent contemporary that we are part and parcel of a literary bureau which has been bossing the job. As for the Hon. St. Clair McKelway, if "The Democrat and Chronicle" still imagines that he is in love with the commission and its output we advise it to read the letter to his paper in which he recently expressed his sentiments with characteristic fluency and fervor.

The foregoing observations are presumably enough for the reillumination of our Rochester contemporary, but we don't mind taking anthis projected coupling on of the school system to the political machinery of the State is one proval. If through the uncovenanted mercy of | factured products. the Legislature it should be remoulded into such a form that the authors of its being would be deducting from the total those covered by the sign of recognition, it might answer a desirable purpose pretty well. If that is impossible, it aging but \$19,500,000 for the last half of 1890, ought to be expeditiously buried in a nameless

### THE FRENCH SHORE AGAIN.

Newfoundland is again the scene of menace to the Pax Britannica. The old trouble of the French Shore is upon the point of becoming acute. At present all is quiet, for the fishing season is over for the year. The French fishermen have departed, and so have the British warships which were sent thither, curiously so that unless that interesting convention is re-Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 44 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 39%. entirely new conditions, and conditions, we may ports being \$50,735,387 in value. inevitable.

Under the modus vivendi the number of fishing establishments on the coast was strictly limited. Last year the French had fifteen and the British forty-nine lobster packing factories, and no others were permitted. If any one opened another it was quickly confiscated by the warships. But in the absence of the modus there will be no such restriction. Any one may set up a factory. The Frenchmen before leaving marked out the sites of a considerable number which they proposed to open up next spring. But Frenchmen are not permitted to spend the winter on the coast, and that fact will enable the British to get to the scene first in the spring. The result will be that there will be "claim tumping" galore, with the natural accompaniment of bad blood. Those portions of the coast which the Frenchmen have come to regard as their own exclusive ground will be invaded by the British. And the coast will be so crowded that there will be incessant trespassing by one or another upon the territory which some one else thinks he has the better right to occupy

This trying state of affairs may be obviated in one of two ways. The modus vivendi may be reimprobable, however, for that arrangement has long been odious to the British colonists, and there is no indication that the Colonial Government is desirous of incurring additional odium. The alternative is for the Colonial Office or the Foreign Office at London to make some bargain with France by which the latter's claim upon the coast will be relinquished. The present French feeling toward the British Colonial Secretary is not cordial. The embarrassments of Great Britain in South Africa, too, will be regarded by the more aggressive of Frenchmen as affording an opportunity for stiffly upholding if not actually increasing French claims. For Mr. Chamberlain to undertake negotiations upon this subject at this time, in addition to his vast perplexities in Africa, might well tax even that versatile and energetic statesman to the utmost of his strength. Yet such a task must be undertaken sooner or later. In no other way can this vexing question be permanently laid to rest. And it may be that this will be found, after all, the best time for it. When one scrap of old metal goes into the melting pot it may be the part of wisdom to tumble all the rest in after itand finish the whole job.

There have been many reports and a lot of discussion concerning General Buller's loss of guns at the Tugela River. The present status of the guns is not positively known. Some say the Boers have them, some that the British have re-The four tracks in the Bowery are a constant | gained them and some that neither side has been menace to life. Islands there might be useful, able to get possession of them. Just one point, however, is definitely settled. It pertains to the way in which they were lost. And it conveys one of the most important lessons of the war, not only to Great Britain but to the United States, and concerning not only field artillery perception, warning them to stand carefully in but every detail of military equipment on land

This was the case: British artillery was pitted against Boer artillery. The British had good guns, but they were not the best in the world. relieve the strain on their men in the interest of | They were not, indeed, as good as those of the common safety. At Grand-st., at Broome-st, and Boers. So the British found themselves exat Cooper Union the Metropolitan track crosses | posed to the Boer fire while they were not that of the Third Avenue line. Yet a watchman able to reach the Boers with their guns. There is kept to signal the cars at Grand-st. only. One | were two courses open. One was to retire from was formerly kept at Cooper Union, but he has | the unequal contest and spoil the whole plan of | brethren who are fighting the Nation's battles

been removed since electricity was substituted campaign. The other was to make a dash in the Philippines. From private letters recently through the Boer fire and get their guns close enough to the Boers to be effective. Being intrepid Britons, they chose the latter. But in carrying out the plan they came within Boer rifle fire, lost their horses and were driven from the guns. That is the whole story.

The lesson? It is quite plain. We must modify Bonaparte's saying and put it that victory is on the side of the longest range guns. If instead of being satisfied with good guns the British had made sure of getting the best, they would have won, not lost, the fight at the Tugela. It is not enough to have good equipment. The army that wins must have the best, or else it must pay for its victory a far higher price than it should. That was our own experience at Santiago de Cuba. Our men had good riflesfor the Springfield is a good weapon-and good powder-for black powder is good. But the Spaniards had Mausers and smokeless powder, which, if not absolutely the best, were at least better than ours. The result was that our army suffered more than it should have suffered. The same has been true in the Philippines. It is humiliating to think of Aguinaldo's breechclouted brigands having more modern, more effective and in brief better arms than United States troops. It is worse than humiliating; it is costly in human lives.

The lesson is that in military and naval equip ments a nation should get the best of every thing. American soldiers and sallors are the best, or at least as good as the best, in the world They should have the best rifles and powder and cannon and ships and every other detail of equipment. And to provide anything snort of the best, in no matter how small a detail, is to invite upon our forces, whenever they may meet the need, a repetition of Great Britain's disaster at the Tugela River.

#### CAPTURING FOREIGN MARKETS.

Foreign commerce in November was again surprising in the increase of minor exports, which rose to the highest point ever known. The exports of the great staples covered by the preliminary statement showed a disheartening decrease, \$13,020,926 in cotton alone, \$3,474,556 in breadstuffs, and \$849,248 in provisions and cattle, while the fine gain in oil, \$1,996,268, was not enough to prevent a decrease of \$15,338,462 in the total value of staple exports for the month. It was true that the comparison was with a month of altogether abnormal business in the great staples last year, but the November exports of these also fell far behind the records for 1897 or 1896. It is not strange if some apprehended that a general decrease had commenced, owing to the advance in prices of other paragraph to reaffirm our conviction that | most commodities in this country, but the full return shows a decrease of only \$5,671,485 in all demestic experts, so that nearly two-thirds of the very worst schemes which have ever of the great decrease in staples was balanced received our versatile Governor's precoclous ap- by increase in minor exports, mostly manu-

The amount of such domestic exports, after honestly able to look it in the face without a preliminary statement of the great staples, was less than \$20,000,000 a month in 1890-'91, averand only \$18,964,815 for the first half of 1891. It rose to \$20,359,229 in the first half of 1892, and after the panic advanced yet more, with the anxiety of American producers to find something to take the place of their prostrated home markets, and in the disastrous-times of 1896 rose further to \$33,526,303 a month after June. But the marvel is that the expansion which be gan with disaster has been increased by revived prosperity, so that the value of domestic exports, after deduction of the great staples, never over \$34,500,000, in 1897, rose close to \$40,000,000 in March, 1898, passed \$41,000,000 An November and December of last year, rose above \$49,000,000 in March and again in August of this year, and in November for the first time passed \$50,000,000, when total domestie exports were \$121,802,627, the great staples covering only \$71,067,240, and the minor ex-

It is not possible yet to state in what products effected, but probably it will be found that, as in October, much the greater part of the gain was in manufactured products. In products of iron the gain in October was \$2,600,000, and as large foreign contracts are being made even now at the highest prices ruling it may be inferred that the gain in that respect has continued. Other gains in October were \$1,600,000 in copper and its manufactures, \$700,000 in wood products, \$500,000 in leather, \$450,000 in offcake, \$400,000 in cotton goods and \$300,000 in fertilizers, besides minor items in great number. It is evident that the final returns for this year, when published, will form an exceedingly interesting chapter in American history, and will go far to drive out of the heads of sensible men the old free trade notion that no nation can possibly find foreign markets for its products while defending its own industries against hurtful competition.

Respecting prospects of foreign trade for the near future, the difficulty of calculation is greatly increased by the abnormal situation in cotton. Exports in three months ending with November have been smaller by 900,000 bales than last year, but stocks in sight were then unusually large and accumulating, with prices close to the lowest on record. This year stocks are about as large, but prices are about two cents higher, and while it is impossible to guess how much difference this may make with the consumption of cotton it is obvious that mills will use up great quantities of cheap cotton bought long ago before they take on sup time, however, is scarcely opportune for that. | plies for a distant future. As it is easy for foreign mills and markets to get along with more than a million bales less than the visible supply and mill stocks now held, heavy buying may possibly be deferred until the results of the picking this year are more definitely known. In that case the domestic exports may continue relatively small as respects the great staples for a month or two longer, and the excess of exports over imports will depend much upon the manufactured products. In November that excess was \$49,249,755, and net imports of gold were \$2,639,733, with net exports of silver only \$1,606,806. But full conviction that the cotton crop has been only nine million bales, or less, would doubtless lead to pretty heavy foreign purchases, and to exports materially increasing the total excess over imports. Much the same result might also follow a decline in prices here enough to indicate a general belief that supplies are to be sufficiently large for all needs. In other respects there seems to be nothing that is likely materially to reduce the merchandise balance in favor of this country until next spring ap-

> The French Court was probably restrained from shutting Déroulède up for life by a desire to see him let loose again so as to provide the

Boer accounts as well as British represent the British soldiers in South Africa as fighting in a manner worthy of the successors of those who fought at Albuera and Waterloo. The results attained are different, it is true, but that is not the fault of Tommy Atkins. It must be remem bered that one of the most magnificent exhibi tions of valor in the world's history was given by the British troops at Fontenoy.

During this season of charity and goodwill it s hoped that our people will not forget their

soldiers in the hospitals are especially in need of paper and envelopes to write to the anxious folks at home. Government transports will carry free all such packages if addressed, "Chaplain Walter Marvin, U. S. A., 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila." Packages should be left with, or sent to, Major Francis B. Jones, Army Building,

New-York City. "When the enterprising burglar isn't burgling"-ah, but that is only in the Greek Kalends, so far as Brooklyn is concerned. In that mispoliced borough he is burgling all the time.

Drivers of heavy trucks and similar vehicles used to rail against asphalt pavements as being too smooth and slippery to give the horses safe foothold. Seeing that they now habitually and generally go out of their way to get upon Fifth-ave., how that it has such a pavement, we must conclude either that they have changed their opinion, or that they are guilty of delibcrate cruelty to their horses in taking them upon an unfit pavement.

The Bryan Democracy of Kings County, finding free silver a dead issue, has declared for irredeemable paper. That is a case of natural progression.

#### PERSONAL.

John W. E. Thomas, the colored lawyer and politician of Chicago, who has just died, was the wealthiest man of his race in the city. He was elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1877, where he served three terms and became prominent, the author of the Civil Rights bill, which passed in 1885, and one of the 102 in the historic Senatorial fight in which General John A. Logan defeated W. R. Morrison after 118 bullots.—Mr. Thomas supported Senator Logan from first to last. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee during his service in the Assembly. He was elected South Town Clerk in 1886 and served one term. Mr. Thomas long had been a leader of his race in Chicago. He was identified with the Olivet Baptist Church for over twenty-five years, and at the time of his death was the president of the Chicago Sumner Club. in 1885, and one of the 100 in the historic Sena-

Senator Wolcott's law library in Denver is the envy of the Colorado bar. He recently refused an offer of \$50,000 for its ten thousand volumes.

The French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has awarded to Major Marchand the Audiffred prize of \$3,000 for "Great Actions Accomplished in Africa." Major Marchand has handed it over to In Africa." Major Marchand has handed it over to the French Maritime League, by which it will be used for philanthropic puroses. He was not pres-ent at the meeting of the Academy, being, accord-ing to some, prevented by Ministerial order from attending. He was therefore unable to hear the warm praise bestowed by M. Himly, the Honorary Dean of the Paris Faculty of Letters, on himself and on those who went with him from the Atlantic to Fashoda and onward to the Red Sea.

Charles Edmond Chojecki, whose death in Paris is announced, had been connected with the "Temps" for forty years. His career was a checkered and remantic one. Born of a noble Polish family, he took part in an insurrection and found it necessary to seek an asylum in France. During It necessary to seek an asylum in France. During 1849, owing to his participation in the political siruggies of that year, he had to quit France for Italy. A few years later, when the Crimean War broke out, Charles Edmond (as he was usually known) returned to Paris, and, becoming a naturalized Frenchman, had an opportunity of fighting against Russla. He was alde-de-camp to Omar Pacha on the Danube, and chief of the staff to General Prim when, with a feeble Spanish contingent, the latter fought by the side of the French soldiers.

For continuous service A. E. Burr, of "The Hartford Times," is probably the oldest editor in the country. On January 1 next it will be sixty-one years since Mr. Burr purchased an interest in "The Weekly Times." Two years later he turned it into a daily paper. He is still in active service, though eighty-four years old.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. Charles S. Morris, a missionary from this country of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, writes thus in "The Voice of Missions," of Atlanta, Ga.: "The overnment is infinitely better than the government of any Southern State. I have travelled hundreds of miles both by land and by sea, have eaten at restaurants, have siept at hotels, have talked with all sorts and conditions of men, and I say deliberately I have been treated a thousand per cent better than I would have been treated anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line. I have not been refused a single thing I could pay for. So much for my treatment in the Queen's dominions. God bless her; I don't wonder that her African subjects

Little Bobby Snow doesn't think teachers know much, and he says they don't remember nothing, either. He heard Miss Hornbook ask Johnny Bates how much two and two was, and Bobby says it was only the day before that he told her.—(Boston Transcript Transcript.

A well known member of the English House Lords was recently chatting with his little granddaughter, who was snugly ensconced on his knee. "What makes your hair so white, grandpa?" the little miss queried. "I am very old, my dear; I was in the ark," replied his lordship, with a painful disregard of the truth. "Oh! Are you Noah?" "No." "Are you Shem, then?" "No. I am not Shem." "Are you Ham?" "No." "Then," said the little one, who was fast nearing the limit of her biblical knowledge, "you must be Japhet." A negative reply was given to this query also, for the old gentleman inwardly wondered what the outcome would be. "But, grandpa, if you are not Noah or Shem or Ham or Japhet you must be a beast."

Smithers-I am going to have my picture taken. A good deal depends upon the pose, don't you know. Now, what kind of a position do you think would be the best for me? Brownrig-Well, I don't know. I was going to say with your back to the camera, but then your say with your back to the camera, but then hair is rather thin behind.—(Boston Transcript

"The Chicago Tribune" says that James A. Allen of Palmyra, Wis., who is now finishing his fiftieth consecutive year as Justice of the Peace in that officeholder. Until the Grant administration Mr Allen was a consistent Republican. Since that time he has voted the Democratic ticket, but the change in his politics made no difference in his for years he has been unanimously nominated by

Edison's early wanderings brought him at seventeen years of age to the Cincinnati office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, where his absorption in electricity and predictions of its future power confirmed the sobriquet "Luny," which clung to him even until his fame was established. "We have the craziest chap in our office," said the telegraph manager to the Editor of "The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette;" "he does all sorts of queer things. I wouldn't be surprised if he should turn out a renius some day. Let me tell you his last prank. We have been annoyed for some time by cockroaches. They infested the sink. They don't now. Luny fixed them. He just ran two parallel wires round the sink and charged one with negative and the other with positive electricity. Bread crumbs were then scattered, and when Mr. Cockroach appeared and put his little fest on the wires ashes were all that were left to tell the tale."—(Coller's Weekly.

The following curious advertisement appeared the

The following curious advertisement appeared the other day in the local paper of Sudbury, Suffolk County, England: "My home has been broken up at I .... I regret that I cannot speak in such terms as I should be pleased to do with reference to the Salvation Army. I need say no more on this sad subject. R. R."&

A servant girl's trades union will soon be as necessary in England as in Illinois, if one may judge from the following "want ad." in "The London Telegraph": "Required, good, strong girl. Used to housework and make herself generally useful. In business house. Must be able to vamp or play from music, fil. Comfortable home. No children. Address C., Box Si? Postal Department, 'Daily Telegraph,' Flect-st. E. C." Yet there are misguided creatures who say England is not a musical country! Ah, the lady slavey flings back with scorn so unworthy a suggestion. Pleture the little drama. Somewhere in the dim recesses of the hasement this girl is poilshing the broad surface of the "marster's" boots. Suddenly the voice of Mr. Yellowplush is heard in strident tones from above: "Now, then, Miss Paderewski, when yer've finished a-brushin' them there boots, tumble up and wallop the music room planner while the marsfinished a-brushin them there boots, tumble and wallop the music room planner while the ma-ter takes is nap." Not a musical country, ter takes 'is nap." Not leed!—(Philadelphia Press.

It is understood that the German Government will at once take steps to make the islands ceded to it nder the Samoan agreement a strong naval and strategical base. Special officers have already be minated to go out to organize a system of de fensive works, to prepare plans for an arsenal and a coaling and ship repairing depot; and it is believed that \$150,000 will be expended in the course of the coming year.

Teacher—If one man can perform a piece of work in six days, how long will it take six men to do it?

Willie—About six weeks,
Teacher—How do you get that?

Willie—Six men would get up a strike.—(Tit-Bits.)

# THE PASSING THRONG.

Allen A. Grant, of Philadelphia, who is European agent for a large hardware house, when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yester-INTERFERENCE day, said: "I do not think that NOT FEARED the British seriously fear inter-BY ENGLAND. ference on the part of any European Power except, possibly,

France. Russia, of course, is in a position to make an overt move and threaten India from a point where England's great navy could not be brought to bear, but this, apparently, England does not fear, for you hear nothing of that sort talked of among the people or printed in the papers. On the other hand, there is an ominous tone in both newspaper articles and private conversation about France.

Prance.

"In war, as in everything else, there is a touch of humor. For instance, they heliographed from Ladysmith the other day. 'Shells and files numerous, but the latter are the most annoying.' Fil wager if they've learned what happened at the attempted forcing of the passage of the Tugela River they are not inclined now to send messages of a similar character.

"One thing the Germans do the British could imitate with great advantage, and that is, have trained dogs to carry ammunition to the firing lines. At one or two of the battles in South Africa so flerce has been the Boer fire that it was almost impossible for carriers to bring up the reserve ammunition to the firing lines. It is said that dogs in such cases could go with perfect safety where men could not live.

"Another thing I was told in England seemed to

cases could go with perfect safety where men could not live.

"Another thing I was told in England seemed to me to smell of barbarism and to be useless sacrifice, and that is, that it is an unwritten law for officers not to lie down with their troops when they are under fire, but that they should remain standing erect, in order to encourage their men by showing courage in exposing themselves. Think of doing such a thing when opposed to so deadly accurate a lot of shots as the Boers! Do you wonder that the casualties to officers are the greatest on record, in proportion to the total loss? I should think that under such circumstances they would compel the officers to lie down by specific orders. If they don't, they'll run a rattling good chance of having regiments commanded by 'noncoms' before they get through."

"There goes Judge So-and-So," said Elwood Burke, of Helena, Mont., as a well known Western lawyer was passing through the HE WAS A Walderf-Asteria café yesterday. GOOD JUDGE, "Why, he isn't a judge, is he,"

of the party. "He's a rattling good lawyer, I know, but what's he judge of?" "Judge of?" rejoined Burke, with scorn; "why, he's the best judge of a bottle of wine or a good clgar to be found west of the Mississippi River."

"So General Lawton has at last fallen a victim of his own reckless daring," said Robert B. Kling, of St. Paul , who served in the Philip "A MAN OF pine campaign with the 13th Minnesota. "I am not really surprised nor do I think any one will be who was familiar with the General's utter and con

was familiar with the General's utter and conspicuous fearlessness. He outwardly better fitted the descriptive phrase 'A man of Iron' than any one else I have ever seen. His great height and powerful figure, without an ounce of superfluous flesh; his skin tanned a dark brown by exposure in all sorts of climates, and his gray hair and mustache, gave him a look of absolutely tireless strength, while his piercing, yet kindly, eyes lighted and lightened the dogged look of his face, which might otherwise have seemed almost suilen.

"Personally, of course, I never came in contact with him, but his men absolutely idolized him, and would go anywhere he sent or led them. The Insurgents feared him more than they did any, and perhaps all, the other American commanders, and called him in their native tongue G cannot remember the Tagalog word) the tail devil. Think of his standing there in front of his men, clad in a Cape Cod tarpaulin, and of what a conspicuous mark that six foot form of oilskins made! How sad that his death should come with the war all but ended."

H. F. Shiveley, of Pittsburg, Penn., who served with the Union forces in the War of the Rebellion as a telegraph operator, told the following interesting story at the NARROW Herald Square Hotel yesterday: "General Adna Anderson," said ESCAPE. Mr. Shiveley, "who was chief engi-

neer in the Union forces, and later chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, told me that when General Lee made the raid into Pennsylvania, which culminated at Gettysburg, he (General Anderson) had charge of all the roads leading out of Baltimore to the North, General Anderson's headquarters at this time were at Relay, just outside of Baltimore, it became necessary to rush all ammunition possible to Gettysburg with the least possible delay, and to this end General Anderson had issued orders to the terminal station nearest Gettysburg to hold all southern bound trains until the arrival of two trainloads of ammunition which he was about to send from Relay. One of these trains had just started North, when General Anderson heard the locomotive whistle of an oncoming train from the North. By dint of greatest effort General Anderson was just able to stop the ammunition train in time to grevent a collision, but had the train been a hundred yards further away this would have been impossible, and the political history of the country might have been changed, for the special from the North was bearing General W. S. Hancock, who had just been severely wounded at Gettysburg, and who, in his well known and imperious manner, had ordered that his train go through at once. By changing the political history of the country, I mean that had Hancock been killed at Relay I mean that had Hancock been killed at Relay I mean that had Hancock been killed at Relay I mean that had Hancock been killed at Relay I mean that had have been might possibly have been different." General Lee made the raid into Pennsylvania, which

## HUNDRED YEAR CLUB'S DISCUSSION.

In Genealogical Hall, at No. 226 West Fiftyeighth-st., the Hundred Year Club for the Study of Longovity held a general meeting last evening. Some thirty-five members, men and women, attended. The perpetuation of human life has always been an interesting study and has supplied themes without end to both poet and author, but the popular pursuit of past times was after longevity where youth was retained, and not for a natural longevity that entalled enduring the weakness of advanced years. Judging from the number that responded to the club's call, the lengthening of old age is not a popular fad or likely to become one.

The club last evening, after disposing of the regular business, finally settled down to a discussion on the adoption of the following resolution

Resolved, That it is the sense of this cluthe next most important step in our civilizathe employment of the physician as teacher.

A discussion followed in which the club members, nen and women, joined. Some thought that the regulation teachers in schools should include the physicians; others that they should not. One woman helieved they should on the ground that if physi-cians were supplied with the wherewithal to live they would not be so anxious for their patients to fall ill, and then darkly remarked, "or to stay ill." Another thought they shouldn't, since it would open other avenues for the employment of physicians, whereas under present conditions there was already one physician to every one and one-half patients in the city limits. The direct question as patients in the city limits. The direct question as to whether or not the resolution applied to public or private schools or both was brought to a head by one mother member saying: 'If any doctor should fuss with my children's eyes, nose or ears or even vaccinate them without consulting me I should consider it an impertinence.'

The resolution was then voted on and carried with only one dissenting vote, the mother member voting in the negative.

After the vote Dr. Elmer Lee spake

NEW ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OFFICERS. The New-York Academy of Medicine last night elected these officers to fill the places made vacant by the expiration of the terms of the incumbents: Vice-president, Dr. G. L. Peabody; trustee, Dr. A. Jacobi; treasurer of trustees, Dr. R. H. Sayre; treasurer, Dr. H. L. Collyer; members of Committee on Admissions, Drs. C. E. Nammeck and J. R. White; member of Committee on Library, Dr. Al-

## CHANGES IN OPERAS.

M. Van Dyck, Mme. Termina and Herr Dippel are all unable to sing in the proposed performance of "Tannhatiser" at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening, and it has therefore been decided to give "The Marriage of Figaro" instead. Mme. Eames, Mme. Clementine de Vere, Edeuard de Reszke and Signor Campanari will appear. To-morrow afternoon M. Plançon will take the place of Edouard de Reszke as Mephistopheles, in "Faust."

## SUCCESSFUL COALING AT SEA.

After a continuous trial yesterday of four hours of the Miller conveyor for coaling ships at sea, the battleship Massachusetts and the collier Marcellus, anchored at 5 o'clock last night in Sandy Hook
Bay. The trial was successful, four hundred bags—
about eighty tons—of coal being transferred. about eighty tons-of coal being transferred in four hours without any accident to the apparatus. There was a light ground swell during the forenoon, making the ships pitch slightly, but there was hardly any wind during the day.

J. J. O'Brien, an apprentice, second class, while attending the hoisting winch on the Massachusetts was caught by the rope and had his arm broken on the winch barrel.

The trials will go on to-day, the Navy Department requiring that there shall be two trials of four hours each, one to be in a fairly heavy sea.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 21.—The Central Agricultural Bureau has published a report showing an increase of 20 per cent in winter cereals over 188 and an increase of 17 per cent upon the average of the last five years.

ISSUE OF AUSTRALIAN TREASURY BILLS.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 21.—The Assembly to-day passed a bill authorizing the issue of treasury bills

## THE VICTORIA WHEAT CROP

Melbourne, Victoria, Dec. 21.-"The Argus," of this city, publishes a forecast of the wheat harvest of this colony, in which it says that the average yield is 9.37 bushels an acre, and that the exTHE CALL TO THE REV. DR. PURVES

INTERESTS AT PRINCETON WHICH MAY DELAY HIS COMING TO THE FIFTH AVENUE CHURCH.

Some of the members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church who never have heard the Rev. Dr. Purves preach will be surprised at the striking contrast between him and the late Dr. John Hall Dr. Hall was a ponderous man, with a ponderous voice. He weighed about three hundred pounds stood six feet three inches tall, and moved slowly Dr. Purves is about five feet six inches tall, weighs about one hundred and thirty pounds, and speaks and moves with great quickness and many gestures

The official call to Dr. Purves will not be carried to him for several days yet. It is said that the Tiffanys are engrossing it. It is expected that Dr Purves will use a good deal of care in timing his reply to the Fifth Avenue Church people. There are three parties interested-the Theological Seminary, the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton and the Fifth Avenue Church. There is no doubt felt by the members of the latter church that Dr. Purves will accept. The seminary at Princeton closes in May, and it is said to be likely that Dr. Purves will wish to complete the year's work there. This may operate to prevent the moving of his family to the city before next fail.

Dr. Purves is expected as one of the guests a the Christmas featival to be held at the Fifth Avenue Church to-night. Chaplain Cassard, for-merly of the battleship Indiana, is to speak, and it is understood that Dr. Purves will be greeted by a large number of the congregation.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 21 (Special).-The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the First Preshyterian Church and professor in the Theological Seminary here, who last night received a unanimous call here, who last night received a unanimous call from the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York, went to Philadeiphia early this morning, and will be in New-York tomorrow. He declined to say anything before leaving here regarding the call. The Rev. Maitland V. Bartlett, assistant paster to Dr. Purves, when sen this morning, said he knew that Dr. Purves would not definitely decide upon the matter for several days. He would not, however, express his oinhon as to whether Dr. Purves would or would not accept the call. Most of the members of the church and also the students of the seminary are now of the opinion that Dr. Purves will accept the call, but that he will probably not take up his duties in New-York until June.

### THE UNION CLUB'S NEW SITE.

#### ITS DECISION TO MOVE DETERMINES THE ACTION OF THE BUYERS OF THE ASYLUM PROPERTY.

The decision of the Union Club to move uptown and the authorization of the Governing Committee to purchase the site at Flith-ave, and Flity-first-st. determined the action of the syndicate which has een negotiating for the block now occupied by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. It is a part of this block that the Union Club has authorized the Governing Committee to purchase at the price of \$700,000. Richard M. Montgomery, speaking for the syndicate, said yesterday that everything was settled, and the syndicate would take over the whole block at a cost of \$2,050,000, with the exception of the front in Madison-ave., occupied by the four story modern school building, which Archbishop Corrigan wishes to retain for church purposes. The final approval of the sale by the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place next Sunday. The instrument will therefore t be signed before next week. Colonel Franklin Bartlett, secretary of the Union

not be signed before next week.

Colonel Franklin Bartlett, secretary of the Union Club, said yesterday that the sale of the site to the Union Club by the syndicate could not occur untit the syndicate itself formally obtained the property next week. While everything is settled and agreed upon and all parties concerned thoroughly understand one another, the formal steps will have to be taken in due course of procedure. Therefore it will be a week or ten days before the club formally acquires the site which it has authorized the Governing Committee to purchase. It is known that the sum of \$700.000 will be satisfactory, and no hitch is expected in the plans.

Colonel Bartlett said it was too early to say what would be done with the old clubhouse. In the will be sold, but the club will need if for some time yet while getting the plans for and building the new house, and not even a suggestion has been made as to how the old house shall be disposed of. The subject of plans for a new clubhouse, the details of building and so on are still in the future also, and so far the only detail before the club has been the purchase of the site.

# THEATRICALS AT GEORGIAN COURT

MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD APPEARS IN "THE TWILIGHT OF THE GODS."

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 21 (Special).-Georgian Court is the scene of a social function to-night, with Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould in the role of entertainers. More than one hundred guests, who came by special train late this afternoon, were conveyed to the Laurel-in-the-Pines and to the Gould mansion, and the scene about the station was one new to Lakewood, although to large arrivals.

The visitors were entertained at dinner in the music room of the Laurel-in-the-Pines, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The women were in elaborate evening dress, while the men in many instances were the scarlet coats of the hunt and polo field, making a brilliant scene. table were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Marquise de Talleyrand, Miss Mamie Field, Mr. and Mrs. De R. Norman Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lord, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Church Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Post, Miss Thomas, Miss Isabel Cameron, Miss Nora Fitzgerald, Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snow-den, Miss Whelan, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Miss Ethel Davies, Mrs. Beekman, Miss Hall, Lispenard Stewart, W. Whitehouse, Charles Munn, R. Cottenet, Sanford Beatty, Frederick Baldwin, William Field, Leonard Jacob, Madison Grant, Gordon Fellows, Ralph Ellis, P. F. Collier, E. C. Potter, B. Nicoli Hazard, R. E. F.

ison Grant, Gordon Fellows, Ralph Ellis, F. F. Collier, E. C. Potter, B. Nicoli Hazard, R. E. F. Flinsch, Henry Clews, Jr., E. M. Robin, James Cutting, H. L. Herbert, Raymond Herbert, R. J. Collier, J. M. Waterbury, Levi Beeckman, Edward Randolph, J. E. Cowdin, A. M. Bagby, George Kendrick, Leslie Baker, George Brooks, F. H. Allen, Louis Fitzgerald, G. Creighton Webb, A. D. Wenzel, Charles Cortis, De Forest Grant, Frank W. Andrews, Harper Pennington, Craig W. Wadsworth, Peter Cooper Hewitt, James W. Gerard, Erskine Hewitt, P. Deschamps, P. A. Clark, M. Carter, E. Hawkes, Max Muller, Moncure D. Robinsen, Otla Minot, Lawrence Waterbury, R. W. Van Cortland, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, S. Chew, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Anderson, Lord Monte Britton, D. W. Bishop, Ir., and B. Chew.

The dinner was served at 7 o'clock, the planbeing to adjourn to the scene of the private theatreals shortly after 8, but it was nearly 920 before the entire party got away. A temporary theatre had been sumptuously appointed in one wing of the large carriage house, a covered and carpeted entrance leading from the street near by, Music was furnished by the Laurel House orchestra, under direction of Luchus Hosmer, and the audience thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment, the audience thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment, the chief charm of which was the reappearance of Mrs. Gond in the art she once graced as Edith Kingdon.

Miss Bijou Fernandez as Mrs. Clara Manners and Sydney Smith as Captain George Fielding appeared in "A Patr of Lunatica." This was followed by "The Marble Arch," with Miss Emily Key Hoffman as Mrs. Merriweather, Miss Greta. lowed by 'The Marble Arch,' with Miss Emily Key Hoffman as Mrs. Merriweather, Miss Greta Pomeroy as Mrs. Constance Cameron, Waiter Hale as Fred Trentham and Evert Jansen Wendell as Jack Merriweather. In the third play, 'The Twillight of the Gods,' Mrs. Gould appeared as Mrs. Isabel Warden, She was supported by Boyd Putnam and Mr. Wendell, the former playing the part of John Oberville and the latter Lucius Warden.

After the plays there was a cotillon and hanquel at the house, with music by the Hungarian band.

FRENCH DEMANDS TO BE COMPLIED WITH. Peking, Dec. 21.-Li Hung Chang has been appointed Acting Vicercy of Canton. The present inbelieved this is preparatory to his degradation, in compliance with the French demands.

#### Santiago de Chili, Dec. 21.-Mr. Allin, a lawyer, has arrived here to defend Frederick T. Moore, formerly assistant teller of the National Bank of

TO DEFEND FREDERICK T. MOORE.

RUSSIA'S CEREAL CROPS.

ural Bureau has published a report showing an increase of 20 per cent in winter cereals over 1885 and an increase of 17 per cent upon the average of the last five years.

passed a bill authorizing the Issue of treasury bills to the amount of £1,000,000.

# DEROULEDE'S SEAT MADE VACANT. Paris, Dec. 21.-The Minister of Justice, M. Monis,

to-day formally gave notice to M. Deschanel, Prestdent of the Chamber of Deputies, of the condemna-tion of M. Déroulède, to two years' imprisonment yesterday, on the charge of libelling Senators. M. Déroulède's seat in the Chamber of Deputies is thus made vacant.